The Press and Tribune.

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Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1860.

Herman Kreismann's Appointments.

Herman Kreismann, Esq., will address his German fellow citizens on political topics at the following times and places:

Aurorville, Co's County	Oct. 19.
Jack corville, Fayette County	Oct. 20.
Cure Town, Greene Co	Oct. 21.
Hardin, Calhoun Co	Oct. 24.

I. N. Arnold.

Mr. Arnold will spend the week, and part of next, in filling appointments in Cook County. This will explain his inability to be at several meetings in DuPage and elsewhere to which he has been invited.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne.

Our gallant representative has consented to address the people of Cook County at the Court House in Chicago, on Friday evening next. Let there be a meeting worthy of the man and place. Ladies are especially invited.

THE PRO-SLAVERY COUNTY

That the pro-slavery county ticket was nominated for anything else than defeat is most unlikely, from the material of which it is made up. But we hear that it has not yet assumed its last shape. Rumor has it that the candidate for Sheriff is about to resign, for the purpose of giving place to Mr. William Butts, a sore-headed Republican, who is anxious for the honor of being hung up to dry by those with whom he formerly acted. Other changes, which will involve the withdrawal of the candidates for the Legislature, are talked of, and with so much earnestness that man Eliot, already, we understand, begins to deny that he was put up solely for the purpose of being taken down. What more is to be done we are not informed. Those who were at the caucus at the Mayor's office—the one we mean attended by John Wentworth, the editor of the *Times and Herald*, H. D. Colvin, and other good Dimmocrats—may be able to tell—we are not in the secrets of that squad. But it is safe to assume that if TRUMBULL can be beaten by any tactics at their command, they will be busy from this time henceforth.

It is not newspaper hyperbole to say that the contest in which the Republican party is now engaged is more important than any other one that has been fought out since Revolutionary days. In our own State great results, in addition to those of national concern, hang upon it. A Senator is to be elected; the State is to be reapportioned for Members of Congress and Members of the Legislature; and we cannot afford to put that work into unfriendly hands. To elect Trumbull and to secure a proper and just apportionment, the Legislature must be ours in both branches. The old apportionment under which we now elect is grossly unfair, hence the result of this fight, though we may carry the State for LINCOLN as we carried it for him in 1858, is in doubt so far as the Legislature is concerned. Let every Republican recollect that this, then, is no time to allow matters of mere concern to interfere with the proper doing of the work which cannot be undone for ten years; that though a Clerk of the Court or a Sheriff gets more fees than he earns but no more than the law allows him; that though Mr. William Butts has got a sore-head because those fees are not likely to fall into his pocket; that though John Wentworth connives with the enemy to compass a Republican defeat; that though every man who has a more favorable estimate of his deservings than his neighbors have, has not got the nomination he asked for,—this is not the occasion for inaction or indifference. The lower district in Cook County is one that the Democracy say they must have. It is the one above all others that they ought not to have; and Republicans will be reckless and criminal if they jeopardize all that is at stake, and by reason of beggarly dissatisfaction in having its origin in the office of the Chicago *Democrat*, permit it to be snatched away from them. We know what lies behind this cackling about fees, piques, dictation and the like; and we warn our readers now that it means nothing but a blow at the Lincoln majority in the State and at the place in the Senate now worthily, honorably and profitably filled by Lyman Trumbull. The flats who gabble on the street corners, retailing thin, flimsy excuses for opposing this man or that, may be gulled by the cries that are raised and the pretences put forward; but we know who makes their tongues wag and the motives which influence him when he puts them in motion. We have got been on the watch all summer weighing words, treasuring up sentences and observing actions, without learning the purpose of the artful game that is being played. We have labored in vain for and with the generous and ardent Republicans of Cook County, if we should believe that that game will win.

TOM CORWIN IN EDGAR.

15,000 People in Council!!

The Farmers turn out headed by the "WAGON BOY"!!!

THE WABASH COUNTRY ALL ABLAZE!!

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

PARIS, Edgar Co., Ill., Oct. 12, 1860.

Yesterday was an era in our usual quiet town. Under all ordinary circumstances our people are never given to noise, nor endeavoring to see the world upside down. But times will change, men will get excited, a whole community grew jubilant, and nothing will satisfy but a general jubilation.

Such was Paris yesterday. The Hon. Tom Corwin had been advertised to address the people. The "Wagon Boy" was verily coming. Hundreds who had heard his matchless wit and eloquence in their younger days in the good old Buckeye State, were delighted in their heart of hearts, that they could once more hear, see and greet their old friend, neighbor and favorite.

The day came, the speaker came, and *the people* came. They came in all the describable and indescribable ways whereby people can be supposed to be transported—on foot, on horseback, in two-wheeled carriages, in four-wheeled carriages, in wagons drawn by two, four, six and eight horses,—by oxen, from two to thirty. To give anything like a picture of the thousand and one devices, mottoes, sentiments, banners, flags and fixtures, invented to give utterance to the joy and indicate political principles, is a hopeless task. And equally hopeless to communicate the wild, heart-stirring, electric enthusiasm that glowed upon every beaming face, and sung out in deafening shouts, aided by a score of drums. A thousand live, jubilant Republicans were here fresh from their hard, but gloriously won laurels in Indiana, too full of joy to stay at home, so came over into our wide prairies, to shout and rejoice. Thousands met them from the West by rail, and their joy went up together. In one solid mass came our farmers with their families.

The procession was not less than four miles in length. There were three immense platforms mounted on wagons, drawn by long strings of oxen, bearing machinery of every description, and mechanics of every trade. Vehicles fitted up from one to four stories high, laden with ladies clad in white, and not less than a dozen of these carriages. From two to three hundred ladies were on horseback, one company dressed in white, the other in green, commanded by lady marshals.

During the afternoon the Hon. Thomas Corwin addressed the multitude from one stand, and Hon. Caleb Smith, of Indiana, from a second. Short after sunset wound up, and the stirring peals of laughter told that the glows came thick and hard from experienced hands. In the evening Gov. Bebb, of Tennessee, spoke from the Court House door to an immense throng inside and out, and a Mr. Coffin, of Terre Haute addressed a company at the headquarters of the Wide Awakes. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity. But even their side-shaking wit was not quite explosive enough for hundreds who were making night brilliant with their torches, firing rockets, roman candles, and shouting all the time. Depend upon it the whole Wabash country is all ablaze from one end to the other. Don't be surprised to learn that Farmer Cunningham has won the race for Congress. The conviction that he will is fast taking possession of the public mind. Republicans on every side are nearly wild with delight, for they have heard that the Quakers have voted, and will again. Northern Illinois is as quiet as a funeral compared with the Wabash country. The faces of the Democracy are as long as their race to the White House. Hail! all hail! for Old Abe and VICTORY!

Herman Kreismann in Marion Co.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

HAVANA, Mason Co., Ill., Oct. 11, 1860.

Herman Kreismann, Esq., of your city, addressed the Germans of Havana and vicinity yesterday afternoon in the German language. His speech was highly spoken of by his countrymen.

At night he made a speech in the English language, addressed to a Court House full of auditors. It was an effective speech, bristling with sharp points. A few Democrats, present at the commencement of the speech, showed their disapprobation by withdrawing from the court room. Mr. KREISMANN said that the consciences of the honest Democrats frequently reproved them for their political inconsistencies.

The affability of Mr. Kreismann will make him friends among his countrymen and all who come in contact with him, wherever he goes.

R.

Mr. Arnold at Amboy.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

AMBOY, Oct. 13, 1860.

The most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign, in this vicinity, was held at Amboy on Friday last. The meeting was addressed by our Republican candidate for Congress, and the glorious news from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, inspired both speaker and hearer to the highest degree of enthusiasm.

Lee County will give an increased majority for Lincoln, Yates, Arnold, and the entire Republican ticket.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Lady and Two Children Killed Near Delavan.

ROBBERY—ARREST AND ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ATLANTA, Ill., Oct. 13th, 1860.

Our usually quiet and peaceable community has just been thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement by the receipt of the intelligence of the murder of the wife and two little daughters of Geo. W. Orendorff, the latter aged respectively seven and nine years. The circumstances, as nearly as can be ascertained, are as follows:

Mr. Orendorff lives about six miles from Delavan, in Tazwell county, on the Delavan prairie, fifteen miles west of this place. On yesterday morning he and his hired man started for the timber, about five miles distant, to work, and did not return until after dark last night. On entering the house, he discovered no light, and went in to see what the matter was. when he was stricken with horror by stumbling over the lifeless body of his wife. He at once called for his hired man, and a light was soon struck, and a still more horrible and heart-rending picture presented itself. Near the mother, lay his youngest child, dead; and just outside of the door lay his oldest child, not dead, but speechless and dying.

The alarm was at once given, and several of the neighbors were soon upon the spot. On examination it was found that the fiendish crime had been committed with the back part of an axe, with repeated blows. Nine wounds were found upon Mrs. O., seven of which were considered sufficient to produce death, if dealt singly. The youngest child was much mangled about the head; the eldest seemed to have made its escape from the house and was caught in the yard and stricken down with a club.

On further examination, it was discovered that all the drawers and places where valuables were likely to be kept, had been opened, and from $30 to $40 and a Colt's revolver taken. A considerable amount of money was in the house, belonging to an estate of which Mr. O. was administrator, but was not found by the scoundrel.

The morning an effort was made by the citizens to find some clue to the author of the outrage, and all the neighbors were called before a coroner's jury, by sunset, if possible, to discover the murderer. In sending after witnesses, a young man was sent for who lived near by, and who had only been in the neighborhood a few weeks. On the road to the place where the investigation was going on, a dog belonging to the man in question got into a fight with another, and he jumped out of the wagon to separate them. After he had separated the dogs he broke for a corn field near by, at the top of his speed. He was followed immediately, but up to this writing has not been secured. After he had gone about two miles he left his boots in order to enable him to run faster, and on his boots were found marks of blood, which fastens upon him belief of his guilt.

The citizens of the south-eastern portion of Tazewell and the north-western portion of this (Logan) county are out *en masse* in search of the murderer, and it is confidently believed that he will be arrested. His name I have not been able to learn. He is described as being a young man about 18 or 19 years old, wears a light-colored, soft hat, with a broad rim tied up on the side with ribbon. Had on when last seen, striped cotton pants and dark colored coat, and has been tracked since his escape by his bare feet. When last seen he was traveling toward the East. Such an outrage has not been perpetrated in the West for many years.

Yours, OCCASIONAL.

Census of Illinois.

The following are the census returns of Illinois, so far as they have been received at the Marshal's office in Springfield, compared with the census of 1850 and 1855:

	1860.	1855.	1850.
Franklin	8,661	7,181	8,267
Platt	7,667	11,270	14,450
Calhoun	3,381	3,745	3,449
Montgomery	8,731	8,166	7,470
Scott	7,314	7,307	9,021
Bond	6,211	7,161	8,276
Massac	4,082	3,695	4,114
Pratt			1,707
Hewitt	5,048	5,816	10,823
Macon	12,693	9,354	14,000
Edgefield			7,084
Pulaski	3,451	2,937	4,707
Schuyler	10,873	11,396	14,000
Effingham	5,799	4,364	7,000
Fannal	7,265	5,673	3,962
Sallo C	5,703	5,776	6,000
Cumberland	3,791	2,910	3,220
Shelby	7,271	5,771	8,000
Clay	7,253	6,491	11,310
Richland	4,317	4,447	6,000
Crawford	8,301	7,760	10,536
Cumberland	4,912	3,917	9,917
Hamilton	10,739	10,000	12,212
Jefferson	7,198	6,000	8,000
Edwards	7,198	7,000	9,912
Wayne	10,641	10,000	11,000
Morgan	17,761	17,000	11,325
Clinton	10,000	9,000	11,000
Clinton	8,139	6,139	10,000
White	9,205	10,351	12,000
	214,083	204,700	218,287

The gain since 1850 has been 140,555, and 90,267 since 1855:

*Taken from Vermilion County.
†Taken from Coles County.

Census of Wisconsin.

The census just taken shows the population of the following counties, as compared with 1855, to be:

	1860.	1855.		1860.	1855.
Kenosha	7,106	4,366	Milwaukee	45,246	40,000
Racine	7,000	5,000	Washington	16,000	14,000
Chippewa	1,284	333	Outagamie	2,643	1,914
Clark	1,000	500	Ozaukee	5,000	12,000
Portage	3,171	2,223	Pierce	3,877	1,150
Dane	20,000	17,000	Portage	5,000	3,361
Dodge	27,178	(?) 1	Racine	31,417	28,619
Fond du Lac	18,000	(supposed)	Sauk	12,000	10,000
Fond du Lac, about	11,000	10,734	St. Croix	10,000	11,000
Grant	14,000	14,527	Shawano	320	264
Green	12,000	8,777	Walworth	15,000	14,000
Green Lake	11,000	(supposed)	Washington	15,000	14,000
Jackson	4,184	1,029	Washington	13,000	10,000
Jefferson	14,000	8,777	Waukesha	21,000	18,000
Kenosha	11,864	4,366	Waupaca	4,100	2,417
Kewaunee	3,000	1,000	Waushara	3,000	1,000
La Crosse	5,000	1,000	Wood	2,500	(?)
Manitowoc	10,791	14,502			Portage)
Marquette	6,000	1,907	Totals	675,688	517,909
Marquette	6,380	14,502			

Showing a gain of 50 per cent in 5 years. This would indicate a population of about 760,000 in the whole State.

AN APPEAL TO THE GRENNOUS.—Mrs. John Wilson, the widow of the late brave Capt. John Wilson, who so nobly distinguished himself in the disaster and shipwreck of the Lady Elgin, and in doing which he lost his life, is stopping in Buffalo.

It is found, on examination, that the insurances on her little farm in Michigan amount to $2,327, and the amounts collected are short of the amount needed to pay it off.

Here is a chance to take stock in a worthy project, which will pay a large dividend in love and gratitude. We trust that the widow of brave "Captain Jack" will not lose her homestead from the lack of the small amount necessary to secure it.—*Journal of yesterday.*

From Washington.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1860.

THE BELL AND EVERETT PARTY IN BALTIMORE.

A good deal of secession exists in this city by reason of the secession to the Lincoln ranks of a large portion of the rank and file of the late Bell and Everett or American party in Baltimore. This class of working men being disgusted by the course of the dry goods portion of the party in supporting others than an American for Mayor, have resolved to go for Mr. Lincoln, and may thus prevent the State of Maryland from going for Mr. Bell. This sort of feeling will extend to other Southern cities. Here the Republicans are getting considerable accessions.

PARADE OF WIDE AWAKES.

To-night the Wide Awake Battalion is parading in the city, and they are accompanied by hundreds of others not in uniform. Falsehoods having been circulated about the departments to the effect that the Wide Awakes intended to carry things with a high hand to-night, the organization thought it advisable to make a declaration of their purposes as follows:

To-night the Wide Awake Battalion will be called upon by the Marshal. No hissing or insulting remarks to any of their political opponents allowed under any circumstances. No transparencies reflecting upon those who differ with us in politics allowed in the line. The Committee exhibit upon all the importance of observing the strictest propriety in all things, that their opponents might perceive that the Republican party is a law-abiding party, claiming only its political and other rights and nothing more. All persons who politically sympathize with the principles of the Republican party are invited to unite in the procession."

THE REMOVAL OF DOUGLAS POSTMASTERS.

It is understood that the Administration does not listen with kindness to the incessant applications of the Breckinridgelites at the North for the removal of Douglas Postmasters, &c. Gen. Whitney of Boston and Mr. Swift were badly disappointed in this regard on the occasion of their recent visit here.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 12—11 P. M.

The demonstration of the Republicans and Wide-Awakes to night has passed off peacefully. When the torchlights reached the Republican Head quarters, near the Post Office Department, a very large crowd congregated in the locality, which was addressed by Mr. Kilgore and Mr. Pendleton. The speeches were brief and spirited, and were enthusiastically responded to by the people. All such ideas as that Mr. Breckinridge will be elected, or that there would be a disruption of the Union in the event of the election of Mr. Lincoln, were properly stigmatized.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Day.

Auction sale this morning at 9½ o'clock of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., at the salesroom of Gilbert & Sampson, No. 81 Lake street.

PROMENADE WIDE AWAKE CONCERT.—The Chicago Wide Awake Club announce a concert to be given at their Hall, No. 39 Lake street, this evening. Jules Lumbard, supported by an efficient chorus and orchestra, and other singers, have parts in the programme, which is full of attractions.

☞ The Chicago & Northwestern Road has bought the iron for the extension of the road to Appleton.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Forbush officiated in two services at the First Unitarian Church on Sunday last, to be regularly continued hereafter.

U. S. STEAMER MICHIGAN.—Commander John C. Carter has been ordered to the United States steamer Michigan, on the lakes. He relieves Commander Lardner, whose term of command has just expired.

THE LAST OF EARTH.—The remains of Col. Lumsden were escorted to the depot, last evening, by the Masonic Fraternity, and forwarded to New Orleans, where they will be buried.

FIRE.—A two story dwelling house, No. 189 Clark street, took fire yesterday P. M., about one o'clock, from a defective flue. It was promptly extinguished without doing any material damage.

RUNAWAY.—A horse belonging to John Y. Farwell escaped from his stable—a bay with a star in his forehead. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the animal to his owner.

DANCING PARTY.—Mr. G. Mirasole will give his third dancing party of the season this evening at six rooms, corner of Clark and Madison streets. Mr. M. keeps excellent order in his School and is very choice in his admission of parties to his rooms.

THE SAILORS FOR LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.—Five vessels, laying near Rush street Bridge on Sunday, had the names of Lincoln and Hamlin flying from their mastheads, while not one could be seen with the names of Douglas and Johnson in the same position.

AN EXCURSION OF PHILADELPHIANS.—A party of Philadelphians, including some of the leading business men and capitalists of that city, are soon to visit the Northwest and Chicago to "see for themselves" the growth and present condition of this section.

MISS GILBERT'S CAREER.—J. A. Colby & Co., at the Girl Book Store, No. 117 Randolph street, have "Miss Gilbert's Career," the new volume by Dr. J. G. Holland, the author of Timothy Titcomb's letters, and other agreeable and readable productions.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—Our citizens must not forget the Grand Promenade Concert at the Wide Awake Hall, No. 39 Lake street, this evening, under the auspices of the Pioneer Wide Awake Club. The first musical talent of the city is engaged, and the occasion—the main features embracing music, vocal and instrumental, and dancing—promises to be a good one.

THE MENAGERIE.—The Riding Gallery on the corner of Adams and State street has been fitted up and is now occupied as a Menagerie, and a very excellent display of "*furrin*" animals is there made. The lions and elephants, the camels, the kangaro, and the monkeys will be sure to draw. Everything is securely fitted up, and in good taste, and the establishment will be conducted in a most unexceptionable manner, so as to deserve and receive the visits of our best citizens and their families. Open afternoon and evening.

STEAMER LITTLE GIANT.—On Thursday last this fine Steam Engine was taken out for the purpose of testing the merits of a recent invention, known as "Jones' New Coupling," and for general examination by the engineer for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, who paid a flying visit to the city from Detroit, where he has recently brought the new steam engine "Haron."

The "Little Giant" worked to perfection, and raised steam from cold water in the unparalleled space of time of four minutes. "Jones' New Coupling" gave general satisfaction, and will prove of great benefit to the Fire Department in the exercise of their duties.

Why They did not Cheer for Garibaldi.

It will be remembered that not long since Senator Stuart of Michigan, in addressing a Squatterite meeting in Chicago, had the bad taste to try and get a cheer out of the "hyes" for Garibaldi. Mr. Stuart failed of course, and came near being hissed. He will be wiser next time.

Gen. Lamoriciere, the sole earthly reliance of the Pope for the protection of his temporalities, has surrendered as a prisoner of war to the Sardinians, and the last remnant of the Papal army with him, so that all the Roman Legations are now in the hands of the Sardinians, and the Pope has only Rome and the suburban provinces, where he is protected for the present by the French troops under Gen. Gayon. Events hasten to their consummation, and it must soon be determined whether the Pope will remain at Rome or seek shelter and protection elsewhere.

In response to the Pope's call for aid in these present embarrassments and dangers in the revolutionary movement which is depriving him of his temporal dominions in Italy, and which will probably render his flight from Rome necessary, collections have been taken in the various Catholic Churches of the Diocese of Chicago, which have resulted as follows:

Cathedral	$250 91
St. Patrick's, German Congregation	80 00
St. Michael's, German Congregation	100 00
St. Mary's	111 00
St. James' (Rev. Mr. Quarter, Pastor)	81 00
St. Joseph's, German	14 00
St. Columbkill's	84 00
St. Francis de Sales	84 00
St. Francis of Assissium, German	16 00
St. Patrick's	
Holy Family, just in, and not ascertained	
Immaculate Conception, do do do	
Country—Report	40 00
Lockport	20 00
Plainfield	11 00
Joliet, German Congregation	15 00
Joliet, German Church	10 00
Total	$1,096 00

That is why they did not cheer for Garibaldi.

Grand Rally at the Wigwam.

TORCHLIGHT ESCORT OF WIDE AWAKES.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

10,000 IN A RALLY.

Last evening was made memorable in the annals of the campaign by one of the noblest and most enthusiastic home rallies of Republicans yet held here. It is a handsome and deserved compliment to the gallant Lovejoy, that our citizens of all classes thus turned out to do honor to his presence, and listen to his stirring utterances for Freedom, especially since it is less than a month since he spoke in the Wigwam here at the time of the Seward reception. It abundantly demonstrates that it is deep and abiding interest in the man and the great principles he so eloquently defends, that gave him last evening an audience of five Chicago Republicans that fully tested the utmost capacity of the structure, which will hold from eight to ten thousand, and yet saw many turned away unfurly unable to gain admittance.

Mr. Lovejoy and his family were guests at the Briggs House, and about half past seven o'clock the Wide Awakes were out in force, and made an imposing and beautiful appearance as they formed the escort to the speaker of the evening.

The procession, led off and interspersed by fine bands, marched from the Briggs House down Randolph to Dearborn, and on Dearborn to Lake, and thence to the Wigwam, the streets lined throughout the entire route by crowds of eager and enthusiastic spectators, and repeated cheers were given along the line of march for Lovejoy and "the cause."

This is the first great rally that has taken place here since the noble victories in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, and assuredly these were not forgotten in the abundant enthusiasm of last evening, nor by the speakers.

Before the escort had reached the Wigwam, over six thousand persons had there gathered, and the entrances of Mr. Lovejoy and the Wide Awakes filled and overflowed the interior.

Mr. Lovejoy was the first and main speaker of the evening, and made one of his best and happiest efforts, full of telling hits, rich veins of humor, and keen sarcasm peculiar to him, and the source of his popularity and prominence among campaign speakers. It was in a more sober and argumentative strain than some of his briefer efforts. Some passages were surpassingly eloquent, and as a whole it is one of the best efforts of Mr. Lovejoy during the campaign.

Frank Lumbard came out at the close of Mr. Lovejoy's speech and interlined to the audience, giving with excellent effect a stirring campaign song.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania was next called out, and spoke for about half an hour in effective style. His remarks bore chiefly on the late splendid result in his State, and the brilliant promise of the campaign in the old Keystone.

Hon. Schuyler Confax of Indiana next took the stand, and made a stirring but brief speech, dwelling almost entirely upon Indiana, and her redemption from doing dirty work for the Slave Oligarchy.

Both the last named speeches were interrupted by frequent and prolonged applause.

The great audience broke up a little before eleven o'clock with cheers and an enthusiasm that had not abated throughout the evening.

OUR MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

North Market Hall School Anniversary.

Reformatory measures for the prevention of crime seem to be one of the distinctive features of humani arian efforts at the present day. Whereas, in ages past, punishment of crime has been the main dependence of society for protection against the lawless, now, a better policy is fast gaining a hold upon the convictions of the masses of society, founded in the spirit of the gross Teacher, who said "Love thy neighbor as thyself." The report of the last years labors of the North Market Hall Mission Sunday School, given at their anniversary on last Sabbath, contains facts which should speak, and as public journalists, having the good of the masses in view, and not the parading of a single school before the public, but Mission Schools generally, we herewith present in brief, the report of the Secretary of that School, commending it to the attention of our readers who are interested in efforts to aid the poor and reform the wayward.

It will be well to state, however, in advance, that this School is located where, two years ago, very few would have ventured to organize a School, and this is the first anniversary, only taking in one year's operations, from the time it was systematically organized. Mr. Moody, the originator of the project, was called on to give a brief account of its commencement. He stated that there were only two—himself and a friend—to manage the children (about eighty in all) the first Sabbath, and that this friend was so discouraged in seeing the material gathered in to form the school, that he left in dismay, and himself was sole proprietor the next Sunday, with a will a set of boys as could well be imagined. Singing and talking were the only exercises that could be held for several months, when classes were formed, teachers second, and a permanent organization effected.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Although our School has been in operation for about twenty months, it was not regularly organized until a year ago the present time, when at a meeting of the teachers a Constitution was adopted and officers elected for one year.

We therefore, to-day, offer our 1st annual report of the North Market Hall Mission Sunday School.

In presenting this report of our work to the public, we would first of all acknowledge the overruling hand of an infinitely wise and good Heavenly father, whose mercies have been rich every morning and new every evening—smiling upon our humble efforts to serve the great Teacher, and making them effectual, as we humbly trust, in guiding many wandering feet into the narrow way that leads to life.

God has been with us of a truth, and the hand writing upon the wall has been written in love, so plainly, that all who have been with us have been able to interpret it and rejoice with those that rejoice in our common prosperity.

Death has come to us with a summons for two of our number, one of our beloved officers, Oscar B. Hathaway and Miss Lizzie Burch have rested from their labors, and their war a do follow them. Ella and Carrie Burch, Willie Brookfield and Emma Henri are the scholars who have been summoned from us. One of these little lambs passed into the spirit land, singing "I have a Savior in the promised land," and faith was lost in sight just as his song was hushed on earth, and now the song of redemption swells the chorus of the skies from one heart at least lead to the Redeemer within these walls.

The whole number of scholars that have been in attendance upon the school during the past year is over two thousand. The average attendance for the first quarter was 232; for the second quarter, 319; for the third quarter, 301; and last quarter, 410.

There has been during the year, thirty-four conversions, which have taken place during the last quarter, and the interest among the scholars upon this great subject of salvation is evidently increasing. Thus we see that the harvest is worthy of a hire.

There has been an average of three hundred papers distributed weekly. The number of volumes in the library is now seven hundred.

Mr. H. M. Smith, of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, and others have made valuable donations to our library, which have proved to be well read sermons to many of our school. There is a prayer meeting held every Sunday and Thursday evenings, for the scholars and their parents are well attended. When these prayer meetings were commenced the conduct of the children was such that some of the good brethren regarded it a sin to hold a prayer meeting with such surroundings, while some thought that the conduct of the children was more of a sin than the prayers offered in their behalf, and though the Thursday evening meeting was discontinued for a short time for want of a room, it was commenced again, and now for a few months, with the new room secured, the meetings are orderly and impressive meetings as would be found in well appointed churches. There has recently been commenced among the converted boys a real live association, a prayer meeting conducted entirely by themselves, and we look up on these prayer meetings as one of the most efficient auxiliaries of the school. Thirteen of our scholars in needy circumstances, have been provided with suitable employment and good homes.

Nine have been sent to the Reform School, three have been sent to the City Bridewell, and twelve to the Home of the Friendless.

It will be seen by the number of scholars gathered in, and the average attendance, that only a small proportion of the whole number have been retained, which is occasioned for chiefly from the restraints that are thrown around a very large number who have been in only occasionally, and partly for the want of regular teachers.

The Treasurer's report is as follows:

Receipts from subscriptions and donations for the year, $1,136.59.

Expenditures for the year: Library, $60; printing and hymn, $55; banners, $20; piano, $25; furniture and expenses of hall, $143.61; papers, $75; singing books, $32; charity, $6.98.

Many incidents of much interest have transpired during the year, which we might here mention, but as the time will be wholly occupied with other exercises, perhaps more interesting to the audience, we make our report thus brief.

In conclusion, however, we would add that our school has never been in so prosperous a condition as it is at the present time, and by the help of God we are determined that at the close of another year it shall be still more prosperous.

O. H. MOORE, Sec.

After the reading of the report, stirring addresses were made by Col. Hammond, T. King, Esq., R. M. Galiford, Esq., J. A. Wright, Esq., and D. L. Moody, the Assistant Superintendent. While he was speaking, some twenty converted boys surrounded him, two of whom bore a splendid bible, surmounted with a crown of flowers, while another addressed him in the following words:

DEAR SIR MOODY: To you, as the founder and fast friend of this school, we, as Scholars, owe you a debt of gratitude which we never can repay, especially as this is one of the few occasions on which we have been permitted to express our feelings of thankfulness to you for your kindness to us while in this condition. We feel that we can not express to you in words the acknowledgment, the love of Christ constrains us to make his blessed cause, and as a token and seal of this debt, which is all we promised that never fail, telling you who we are.

You have furnished your time, your money and your prayers to lead us through its toachings, to the same fountain of living waters from which you have drank, and have given us of the hidden manna of God's word, and drank at the fountain, we beg the privilege of placing it in your hands as a memorial of the gathered fragments of the Rock of Ages, and other rights and nothing more. All persons who politically sympathize with the principles of the Republican party are invited to unite in the procession."

THE REMOVAL OF DOUGLAS POSTMASTERS.

It is understood that the Administration does not listen with kindness to the incessant applications of the Breckinridgelites at the North for the removal of Douglas Postmasters, &c. Gen. Whitney of Boston and Mr. Swift were badly disappointed in this regard on the occasion of their recent visit here.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 12—11 P. M.

The demonstration of the Republicans and Wide-Awakes to night has passed off peacefully. When the torchlights reached the Republican Head quarters, near the Post Office Department, a very large crowd congregated in the locality, which was addressed by Mr. Kilgore and Mr. Pendleton. The speeches were brief and spirited, and were enthusiastically responded to by the people. All such ideas as that Mr. Breckinridge will be elected, or that there would be a disruption of the Union in the event of the election of Mr. Lincoln, were properly stigmatized.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Day.

Auction sale this morning at 9½ o'clock of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., at the salesroom of Gilbert & Sampson, No. 81 Lake street.

PROMENADE WIDE AWAKE CONCERT.—The Chicago Wide Awake Club announce a concert to be given at their Hall, No. 39 Lake street, this evening. Jules Lumbard, supported by an efficient chorus and orchestra, and other singers, have parts in the programme, which is full of attractions.

☞ The Chicago & Northwestern Road has bought the iron for the extension of the road to Appleton.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Forbush officiated in two services at the First Unitarian Church on Sunday last, to be regularly continued hereafter.

U. S. STEAMER MICHIGAN.—Commander John C. Carter has been ordered to the United States steamer Michigan, on the lakes. He relieves Commander Lardner, whose term of command has just expired.

THE LAST OF EARTH.—The remains of Col. Lumsden were escorted to the depot, last evening, by the Masonic Fraternity, and forwarded to New Orleans, where they will be buried.

FIRE.—A two story dwelling house, No. 189 Clark street, took fire yesterday P. M., about one o'clock, from a defective flue. It was promptly extinguished without doing any material damage.

RUNAWAY.—A horse belonging to John Y. Farwell escaped from his stable—a bay with a star in his forehead. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the animal to his owner.

DANCING PARTY.—Mr. G. Mirasole will give his third dancing party of the season this evening at six rooms, corner of Clark and Madison streets. Mr. M. keeps excellent order in his School and is very choice in his admission of parties to his rooms.

THE SAILORS FOR LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.—Five vessels, laying near Rush street Bridge on Sunday, had the names of Lincoln and Hamlin flying from their mastheads, while not one could be seen with the names of Douglas and Johnson in the same position.

AN EXCURSION OF PHILADELPHIANS.—A party of Philadelphians, including some of the leading business men and capitalists of that city, are soon to visit the Northwest and Chicago to "see for themselves" the growth and present condition of this section.

MISS GILBERT'S CAREER.—J. A. Colby & Co., at the Girl Book Store, No. 117 Randolph street, have "Miss Gilbert's Career," the new volume by Dr. J. G. Holland, the author of Timothy Titcomb's letters, and other agreeable and readable productions.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—Our citizens must not forget the Grand Promenade Concert at the Wide Awake Hall, No. 39 Lake street, this evening, under the auspices of the Pioneer Wide Awake Club. The first musical talent of the city is engaged, and the occasion—the main features embracing music, vocal and instrumental, and dancing—promises to be a good one.

THE MENAGERIE.—The Riding Gallery on the corner of Adams and State street has been fitted up and is now occupied as a Menagerie, and a very excellent display of "*furrin*" animals is there made. The lions and elephants, the camels, the kangaro, and the monkeys will be sure to draw. Everything is securely fitted up, and in good taste, and the establishment will be conducted in a most unexceptionable manner, so as to deserve and receive the visits of our best citizens and their families. Open afternoon and evening.

STEAMER LITTLE GIANT.—On Thursday last this fine Steam Engine was taken out for the purpose of testing the merits of a recent invention, known as "Jones' New Coupling," and for general examination by the engineer for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, who paid a flying visit to the city from Detroit, where he has recently brought the new steam engine "Haron."

The "Little Giant" worked to perfection, and raised steam from cold water in the unparalleled space of time of four minutes. "Jones' New Coupling" gave general satisfaction, and will prove of great benefit to the Fire Department in the exercise of their duties.

Why They did not Cheer for Garibaldi.

It will be remembered that not long since Senator Stuart of Michigan, in addressing a Squatterite meeting in Chicago, had the bad taste to try and get a cheer out of the "hyes" for Garibaldi. Mr. Stuart failed of course, and came near being hissed. He will be wiser next time.

Gen. Lamoriciere, the sole earthly reliance of the Pope for the protection of his temporalities, has surrendered as a prisoner of war to the Sardinians, and the last remnant of the Papal army with him, so that all the Roman Legations are now in the hands of the Sardinians, and the Pope has only Rome and the suburban provinces, where he is protected for the present by the French troops under Gen. Gayon. Events hasten to their consummation, and it must soon be determined whether the Pope will remain at Rome or seek shelter and protection elsewhere.

In response to the Pope's call for aid in these present embarrassments and dangers in the revolutionary movement which is depriving him of his temporal dominions in Italy, and which will probably render his flight from Rome necessary, collections have been taken in the various Catholic Churches of the Diocese of Chicago, which have resulted as follows:

Cathedral	$250 91
St. Patrick's, German Congregation	80 00
St. Michael's, German Congregation	100 00
St. Mary's	111 00
St. James' (Rev. Mr. Quarter, Pastor)	81 00
St. Joseph's, German	14 00
St. Columbkill's	84 00

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1860.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

In the minds of thousands of the Republicans, the recent great victories in Indiana and Pennsylvania seem stripped of a part of their good fruit by the loss of four members of Congress, and the reasonable fear that in the next Congress, the Republicans will be in a minority. House it is true we have suffered loss; but it is by no means true that the House is gone. In spite of the exciting and premature boasting of the enemy, the prospect now is, that in that body the party will have a small but compact and always reliable majority. But let us remind our friends in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, that the success of Lincoln's administration now depends upon them. We assume, as we know, that in this State, Richardson in the VIth, Polygamy Robinson in the VIIth, and Fouke in the IId Districts, may be beaten if the Republicans will put forth all their efforts now when the discouragement of the Democracy is complete. In Wisconsin, it is said that Larrabee will be laid to the land—an assertion that a little good honest labor may make good. A desperate rush will be made on Potter in the Milwaukee district; it is believed that large sums of money have been sent thereby the civilry to persuade the people to return a coughface in his place; but, we do not doubt he is safe. In Michigan, the frauds which elected Cooper in '58, are again being concocted, and will be played on election day as before; but they will not succeed. We indicate the field in which labor is to be done and the gains to be made. There is no reason why the people of our three Illinois districts should not be made to see that, if the Democrats asking their suffrages are returned, they will stand alone and be able to do nothing; that, on the contrary, if Lincoln's friends are elected, they can command for their constituents all that the Administration ought to grant. Douglas'am is played out. It is defunct. Now why not send Representatives to Congress who are in favor of a Homestead bill, a proper commercial system, and the improvement of Western rivers and harbors, &c., as well as free Territories? Why entrust the interests of the Quincy district to Richardson who will do nothing but blather about "my gur-reat pur-rinciple" as long as the Congress lasts? Why send back Robinson who is good for nothing, from the Decatur district? Why heap new honors on Fouke's head in the Alton district? What has he done that he should be re-elected? What will he, what can he do if he is returned? Republicans, these men can be beaten, and beaten, too, on the material issues in the campaign. So far as they are concerned, the slavery question is settled—decided against them. Now leave them at home and send better men instead!

"EGYPT" AND THE "POCKET."

"Egypt" in Illinois, and the "Pocket" in Indiana, have been the strongholds of Democracy in those States ever since the organization of the Democratic party. The two sections lie side by side, the intervening Wabash River marking the boundary of each. In every respect the population of the two sections is homogeneous. In each it is composed mainly of immigrants from slave States, and their descendants. They were crowded out of their native homes by the grasping cupidity of the slaveholder, who monopolized the most desirable tracts of land, and by the degradation which attaches to labor wherever the slave system gains a foot-hold. But while they could run away from these fruits of Slavery, another of its curses—ignorance—had left its impress deeply upon them. *That* they brought with them to their new homes, and the ugh it they have been rendered as faithful subjects of the slave-power as they had been while directly in contact with it. Never was a people more completely under the influence of unscrupulous demagogues than those of Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois have heretofore been. Each section an integral portion of a free State, the atmosphere of both has been as intensely proslavery as that of South Carolina or Missis[illegible] and not one in each in which it has not, until the present year, been safe for a man to address the people unless he believed Slavery to be a divinely appointed institution; and even during the present year Republican speakers have been assailed by mob violence.

A marked change, however, has been in progress, both in "Egypt" and in the "Pocket," during the last four years. Railroads have penetrated both regions. An influx of intelligent immigration has carried the leaven of Republican sentiment among the people. School-houses and churches have been built. The generation of young people, born upon the soil, are beginning to read and think for themselves. A great many copies of sound political journals now find their way into the sections. Republican speakers have traversed every county, addressing the people, and in most of cases they have been listened to without interruption. A Republican organization has been effected in counties which in 1856 gave less than a score of votes for the Republican ticket; and we have received assurances of the most gratifying character of the change which popular sentiment is undergoing.

The election last week, in Indiana, furnishes conclusive evidence that these agencies have not been fruitless. The "Pocket," if not wholly redeemed, is so near it, that its regeneration can be delayed but a very little longer. This district, in 1856, gave Mr. Buchanan a majority of 10,000. Last week the Democratic Congressman ran in by about 1,000 majority, and Hendricks came out of it with only 1,500 majority. One more battle and the victory is ours. This result in the "Pocket" prepares us to give full credit to the statements which our friends in Egypt have made of changes there. We had feared they were too good to be true; but we can doubt no longer. The same causes which have produced the changes in Southern Indiana, have been perhaps more actively at work upon a homogeneous people on the west side of the Wabash and doubtless with the same or greater results. If Logan (3. w.) is not defeated in the Ninth, his majority will be cut down so low that it can be entirely overcome the next time. "Egypt" and the "Pocket" once fairly revolutionized, Illinois and Indiana are lost to the slavery-extensionists forever. Let the good work go on.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We should be sorry to believe that the people of the cities which the Prince of Wales has visited in his tour through the United States, have intended the honors of his many receptions for him alone. Personally, he is no more to the million of people who have greeted him with cheers and hearty wishes, than any other boy of his age and character who might come among them; but behind him is, not Albert his mother, who has shared his ovations, but the great English nation of which he is presumptively the head, and to which Americans are bound by so many ties of political, religious, social and family consanguinity. The huzzas which have attended his progress have been loud and hearty; but every one of them has been for the people, the freedom, the religion and progress which he represents. They have been so many evidences that the memory of Old England has not died out since colonial days, and that the admiration for her progress in the art of government in toleration and in a broad and generous civilization is fresh in the minds of all our countrymen.

It cannot be that these evidences of good feeling for the Mother Country will be without their effect in the future relations of Great Britain and the United States. They will multiply and strengthen commercial connections; they will assure England that she has an ally on this side of the Atlantic upon whose good offices she may depend; and, by and by, when occasion for international difficulties arises, the recollection of the present will do much to adjust them in a spirit of harmony and conciliation of which each side will partake. That such will be the result of the Prince's visit we do not anticipate extraordinary demonstrations while his presence has called forth, we take it, daily can be no doubt.

—Mark Mosby, a negro of West Point, Gibson, Tennessee, has resigned his scholarship and goes to Italy as volunteer in Garibaldi's army.

LAST DODGE OF A DEMAGOGUE.

Last winter an impetuous New Englander had occasion to remain a few weeks at one of the river towns of Kentucky. He was disturbed one morning by screams in the hall from which his room opened. The clerk of the hotel was kicking and cuffing an infirm negro woman who had neglected to polish his boots. The Northerner, obeying an impulse common to all men not fallen below the level of manhood, promptly knocked the brutal savage down. For this he was set upon by the populace as an intermeddling Abolitionist, and compelled to seek safety in flight. Was this man necessarily an advocate of the absolute and universal equality of all men? Is it not proof of extreme ignorance or of extreme duplicity, to insist that, whoever asserts the equality of mankind in some things, must, therefore, assert their equality in all things? It is insisting that a *part* includes the *whole*. And such is the logic of Mr. Douglas and his backers.

"These truths," said our fathers in their immortal Declaration, "these truths we hold "to be self-evident—That all men are created "equal, and endowed by their Creator with "certain inalienable rights, among which are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Judge Douglas, in his late speech in this city, asserts that Lincoln, Seward, and the whole Republican party, make these words "put negroes on an equal footing with white men." "I deny the proposition," he continues. "The "Declaration of Independence had no reference to negroes when it spoke of all men being created equal." Now, the truth is, no authoritative exponent of Republican principles ever asserted any such thing. And why Mr. Douglas uttered this deliberate and apparent falsehood, we are wholly unable to comprehend, unless it were to keep his hand in. It is quite certain that all *white* men, at the period of the Declaration, were not on an equal footing; that all Europeans were not; that all British subjects were not; that all colonists were not. All the white men in this country are not on an equal footing to-day, and they never were. Our itinerant imposter tells us, in his own peculiarly elegant and lucid style, that the Declaration "was speaking of the American colonists in "respect to their comparative rights with the "British subjects in England." If by this we are to understand that our fathers, either at that time or previously, were "on an equal footing with the "British subjects in England," it is simply absurd—an assertion without a meaning—a mere Douglasism. For the Americans, even then, proposed to adopt a written constitution, and they utterly scouted the doctrine of governing by divine right, of a hereditary chief ruler and a hereditary aristocracy; but previously, the mother country had chosen magistrates and governors for the colonists. Had the colonists ever exercised that power over the mother country? Where, then, was the "equal footing?" If, on the other hand, we are to understand by it that the Deity created for our ancestors the political or social rights which they enjoyed under British rule, or under their own rule, the absurdity becomes still greater. God created man; but man created his own form of society. In what a labyrinth of nonsense does such a reasoner as Douglas involve himself, when he attempts to support falsehood by argument!

The Declaration meant just what it said—"That all men are *created* equal." And what is this being created equal? We certainly do not understand it to mean physically, mentally, morally, socially. Republicans do not so understand it. In all four of these conditions there are notable distinctions in individual families. It does not mean in strength, size, beauty, form, complexion, or courage. It means simply this—that all men have, in common, certain well-defined *natural* rights. It is the possession of these rights that makes us men. They are a part of ourselves. To not have them is either to be something below or something above manhood; in other words, to belong to a different order of beings. So far, then, all men are equal. Now, as all men are *created* with those rights, we must all, in those respects, be created *equal*. Who ever heard of a man born with a natural right which was not also the property of every other man? No one, we presume, will deny that negroes are men. The veriest blockhead in Virginia could, on this point, silence the most learned caviller. Every mulatto in the whole world is an unanswerable proof of it. This, then, is the equality, the *negro equality*—to possess certain rights with which all men are alike endowed. There can be no other possible meaning attached to the words; for, except in this common inheritance, the men who are not negroes are by no means equal, either by nature or by human laws and usages. Mr. Douglas, in order to make good his assertion, must prove that negroes are not men. An attempt to do so, however bungling, would increase our respect for his candor, without diminishing our respect for his abilities.

We believe that Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness, are among man's birthrights. We believe that they belong to all men, no matter under what government born, no matter what complexion the sun may have burned upon them. Do not all men inherit life from their creator? From Him do they not all inherit liberty? "No," answers Mr. Douglas; "negroes do not." Why not? "Because they are slaves." But, Mr. Douglas, *all* negroes are not slaves; only a portion of them are, or ever were. We have in this country half a million who are not. Do some negroes inherit liberty from their Creator, and some slavery? But negroes have held thousands of white men in slavery—not pulling boys and girls, but bearded men—so diers, sailors, stern warriors. For every negro slave, there has been fifty white slaves. Does Godundo some white men with slavery, and others with liberty? Let us advance a step further. Suppose all laws for the enslavement of the negro were removed; that he were absolved from every human force, restraint, usage—would he not then be left in the full enjoyment of his inherited natural rights? And what would his condition be? Freedom. Very well, then, his Creator must have endowed him with liberty; otherwise, after the removal of all earthly obstacles in the way of liberty, he would still, necessarily, remain a slave. He is kept in slavery by force, and returns to his natural condition whenever the force is removed. What becomes of the theory of this resting political Atheist? Are the laws of creation altered to suit every alteration in man's laws and customs? Ten thousand ages of bondage could not tarnish the God-given inheritance, or take it away from the humblest of mankind. Ten thousand ages of liberty could add nothing to it. The minds and the hearts of the whole world have not been deceived in the Declaration. It does not say one thing, and mean another. It speaks not of man the master or of man the slave, but of man, as he is in himself—of man, separated from political institutions—of man, without the wrappages which custom has woven round him to disguise his inherent equality—of man, the creature of God, the fellow of his brethren everywhere—of man, endowed with the sacred, the inviolable, the immortal principle of humanity.

Republicans do not believe that in organized societies all mankind should be equal. It is an impossibility. Some men will always have more influence than others; some will excel in wealth; some in experience and learning. Our Constitution prohibits any citizen from holding certain offices till he shall have attained the age of twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five years. The man born in any other country must reside here five years, and bind himself with an oath to support our Constitution and laws, before we grant him the rights of citizenship. Only a native can ever become President or Vice-President. Our white women can neither hold elective offices nor vote. Here we find a striking inequality in the social and political condition of the very people, who, we all unite in declaring, are created equal, and entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But according to the doctrines of Mr. Douglas, all who do not enjoy every social and political right, must be negroes, or on a level with negroes. Republicans, on the other hand, believe that there is a wide difference between the rights of man as inherited from the Almighty, and the rights of man as regulated by human laws and customs. Because all persons are created equal, we would not try to force them into a social and political equality. And those who do not enjoy social and political equality we would not refuse to slavery. It is the failure to comprehend this broad distinction—the forcing together things which have no connection, and separating those which have—that has made Douglas an utterer of vain and foolish words; an orator whose speeches are but the dregs and rinsings of a bottle, the first flavor of which was questionable; a statesman whose trumpet notes, tokens once of future greatness, now pipe down to the level of the dishonest crossroads demagogue, and the vulgar prejudices of an unreflecting rabble.

KIDNAPPING FROM JO. DAVIES.

A Murder Committed.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

GALENA, October 13, 1860.

On the 28th of Sept. last a person representing himself as the agent of parties in Canada, came to Galena to hire men and women to work on a farm and in a hotel in Southern Iowa, expressing his preference for colored persons. He succeeded in engaging Jonny Boyd, a free mulatto, his wife, a colored girl 14 years old, and the party took with them a small white child, two or three years old. On the 30th of Sept. they were seen in Johnson County, Iowa. They then had a two horse team and a wagon covered with oil cloth. On that day they left Solon, in that county, by a neighborhood road; but in an hour or two returned to the main road. On the 3d of October a boy passing near that place saw a man lying upon the road side, but supposing him to be drunk, passed on. On the 8th, another boy discovered the same man and went to him and found him dead. A jury was called, and it was found that he had been murdered, and such testimony was developed as to show that there is no reasonable doubt that the deceased was the unfortunate man Boyd.

Boyd had lived in Galena 15 to 20 years, and is known to have been free, as is his wife also; but the circumstances attending his departure from Galena have no other belief than that he was enticed away with the intention of enslaving him, and that becoming suspicious of the intentions of his employer, was put to death to make sure of the others of the party. The citizens have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the kidnapper and murderer, and have sent two men in pursuit. But before this, unquestionably, Mrs. Boyd and the colored girl have been sold South. The fate of the white child—who shall tell?

There is a great excitement here concerning this matter, and all sensible men look upon it as one of the necessary concomitants of that institution which permits the buying and selling of men. Yours, GALENA.

INCENDIARISM—"ABOLITIONISM."

Public Opinion and Public Justice of the South—The Case of Marsh.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9th, 1860.

Much has been said and written during the present canvass on the subject of incendiarism, which is generally understood to mean the acts and doings of those persons sent into the South by the Abolition party of the North, to incite servile insurrection, distribute incendiary documents; and finally, to aid the African in achieving for himself emancipation from the shackles of slavery. Such is the general definition of the term; but it has a very different and far more fearful meaning in Texas, Arkansas and Missis pi. There it means being born in the North. Every man of Northern birth, residing or traveling in either of the above named States, is considered and treated as an Abolitionist, no matter how long he has resided in the South; no matter what his sentiments have been; and of the hundreds strangled in Texas within the last few months, there is no proof whatever that five, or three, or even one, out of the number, had been sent from the North during the present year.

They were mostly, if not all, men who had gone South to follow their ordinary occupations, and to make their homes there, and were no more Abolitionists than their executioners; and yet, without a moment's warning; without a judge, jury, or the benefit of the clergy; with no power to which they could appeal, and no friendly face into which they could gaze in their last moments; with their wives and little ones weeping around them; well knowing, as they did, that the issues were not nobler than if they stood for the wrong committed by executing Andy up, his principal accuser, banishing the others, and erecting a monument erected to the memory of Socrates, prince of Athenian philosophers, sages and benefactors.

I may be in error, but my humble opinion is, that the work of such men as Noah Webster and Professor Davis, would have a far less tendency to entrust the Southern youth, than the pistol which daily greets their eyes, such, for instance, as seeing those whom they and their neighbors know to be their own half brothers, sold like an ox or an ass, and their half sisters, often nearly, if not quite as white as themselves, stretched on the ground, their nakedness exposed to the passer by and the stranger, and scourged with a whip eight feet long, an inch and a quarter in diameter at the butt, and loaded with lead, at that, to be used as a "knock down argument" in case of necessity.

Such destroyed everything belonging to him on which they could lay their hands, he was permitted to leave, and with him his wife and child; and on reaching Memphis, Tenn., he supposed himself free from further molestation; but on walking on the levee he was arrested by certain individuals from Camden, without any authority whatever, and hurried across the river. He asked to be allowed to write to his wife, that she might know his situation—this was denied him, and he was placed under guard. Next day his captors started for Camden, by way of Little Rock, which was at least one hundred miles out of the direct route, for no other apparent purpose than to make a public exhibition of him; which they did in every place, pointing him out as an abolition emissary whom they would hang on reaching Camden. On flinging him into jail he was told he was only treated thus because all the marks of the torture were plainly seen.

On reaching Camden he was handed over to the Committee, and upon these days in trying to find something against him—using the same question in a forcible way, and trying every possible expedient to make him contradict himself. Finally, on the evening of the third day, he was informed of their decision. He was to be taken from the jail at dark, conveyed beyond the limits of the town, and there shot to death. Nothing else will do. Nothing less will satisfy the mercy of the judges (public opinion bearing upon them to that effect) that of all the lives lost by the pistol, club and Bowie knife, not one in a hundred is seized for by the death or even imprisonment of the perpetrator. Such is the estimate placed upon human life, the dearest gift of God, by a people debased by slavery and its associations; that the murderer has ten chances to escape punishment among them where he who commits petty larceny has not one.

Very different, however, is the fate of him who is suspected of Abolitionism. No pitying judge is there to interpret the law in his favor; no public opinion to shield him from impending death; he is condemned without trial, and declared guilty without the shadow of evidence against him; his own admission that he was born north of Mason and Dixon's line being, in the opinion of his ruthless persecutors, sufficient proof that the charge is the truth.

Take, for instance, the case of Henry A. Marsh, every word of whose statement can be substantiated by living witnesses, and many of the facts of which I was knowing to myself, having accompanied him a good portion of the way during his flight. When the row began in Texas he was preparing a book and periodical office in Camden, Arkansas, in which place he has resided for some months with his family; and in the local papers of which both himself and brother had frequently received most flattering notices. He had not been in a free State himself for ten years; and his wife was a native of the South, where she had always resided.

No sooner had news of the Texas troubles reached Camden, than he was ordered to offer for sale Northern publications except the New York *Herald* and *Day Book*; and finally, they broke up his shop, committing school readers, Webster's spelling books, and Davis' arithmetic to the flames, not long being the product of Northern intellect, should corrupt the youth of Camden. There is but one parallel to this on record. Socrates, wisest and best of Athenian teachers and philosophers, was condemned to swallow the fatal hemlock" for corrupting the youth of Athens" but when the sons of Athens heard the "sweet nothings" they stoned for the wrong committed by executing Andy up, his principal accuser, banishing the others, and erecting a monument erected to the memory of Socrates, prince of Athenian philosophers, sages and benefactors.

I may be in error, but my humble opinion is, that the work of such men as Noah Webster and Professor Davis, would have a far less tendency to entrust the Southern youth, than the pistol which daily greets their eyes, such, for instance, as seeing those whom they and their neighbors know to be their own half brothers, sold like an ox or an ass, and their half sisters, often nearly, if not quite as white as themselves, stretched on the ground, their nakedness exposed to the passer by and the stranger, and scourged with a whip eight feet long, an inch and a quarter in diameter at the butt, and loaded with lead, at that, to be used as a "knock down argument" in case of necessity.

Such destroyed everything belonging to him on which they could lay their hands, he was permitted to leave, and with him his wife and child; and on reaching Memphis, Tenn., he supposed himself free from further molestation; but on walking on the levee he was arrested by certain individuals from Camden, without any authority whatever, and hurried across the river. He asked to be allowed to write to his wife, that she might know his situation—this was denied him, and he was placed under guard. Next day his captors started for Camden, by way of Little Rock, which was at least one hundred miles out of the direct route, for no other apparent purpose than to make a public exhibition of him; which they did in every place, pointing him out as an abolition emissary whom they would hang on reaching Camden. On flinging him into jail he was told he was only treated thus because all the marks of the torture were plainly seen.

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[illegible] Estafette de l'Illinois."

ILLINOIS VILLE ZEITUNG OFFICE, CHICAGO, October 15, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In your issue of yesterday in an article headed "L'Estafette de l'Illinois" you state that the man Barclay, the publisher of the above named Democratic French paper, had obtained a letter of recommendation from Mr. Geo. Schneider. Being myself instrumental in procuring that letter, allow me to correct your statement. Mr. Cremieux, a Frenchman whom I have known for a long time to be an honest man and a Republican, called a couple of months ago at our office in company with Mr. Barclay, stating that he, (Cremieux), intended to start a Republican French paper, the *composing* of which should be done by Mr. Barclay and presenting a prospectus with a notice of the Republican State Central Committee, which directed him to bring the testimony of Mr. Schneider.

Mr. Cremieux requested me to hear witness to Mr. Schneider as to his capacity and character, which I did. Mr. Schneider then authorized me to write that letter by which it is true I warmly recommended Mr. Barclay, personally, several resolutions upon correlated topics. The Association requested the Secretaries to make an appeal through the *American Missionary*—21,000 copies of which as the organ of the body are circulated gratuitously—for the raising of clubs for the paper at the rate of twenty-five cents per annum. It was voted that the results and prospects of the mission in Africa are such as to encourage a larger outlay upon it—that of the last year having been $14,000. By a resolution, gratitude to God was expressed for the success of missions in the Sandwich Islands under the care of this Association and of other boards. The Executive Committee were directed to prosecute their petition to Congress for the suppression of the slave trade.

The officers of the Association were requested to bring before the churches the desirableness of their adopting missionaries in the Home and Foreign departments, and pledging them support through the agency of this organization. Rev. Mes rs. W. B. Brown of Newark, N. J., E. H. Fairchild of Oberlin, and Geo. Whipple of New York, were appointed a Committee of Investigation, and report at the next annual meeting as to the propriety and possibility of sending families into different parts of the unevangelized world, in the expectation that by their own labors they will support themselves, while by their words and lives they may do much to aid state and christianize the people. Deep sympathy was expressed for the exiles from North Carolina and Kentucky, and the hope expressed that they would soon be permitted to return to their chosen fields of labor. Interesting discussions were had upon all of these topics. Rev. Daniel Worth of North Carolina (whose $3,000 bail bonds have been raised), Rev. J. A. R. Rogers and J. C. Richardson of Kentucky, Rev. J. S. Green of the Sandwich Islands, and Mr. Barton, the business agent of the Association in Africa, were present and added much to the interest of the occasion by their recitals and their addresses.

The Association approved of the action of the Executive Committee in establishing the Western Agency, and in appointing Rev. J. K. Bay as its Secretary.

The Lord's Supper was administered in the afternoon, Rev. Messrs. J. Brower and McKidoway officiating at the table.

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All the meetings were well attended—the interest was sustained to the end—and all pronounced it the best meeting we have ever had.

J. S. B.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Settlement of Title to a Large Body of Land in Illinois and Indiana.

Editors of the Press and Tribune:

Below please find a copy of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made at the December term, 1859, which settles the titles to more than 60,000 acres of land in the States of Illinois and Indiana, being Indian reserves made in October, 1832, and among other titles it settles that to the town of Commerce, Kankakee county, Illinois.

M.

John Doe, ex dem. Curtis Vann and Dolphus Hannah, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. William Winslow, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court.

By the treaty of October 27, 1832, made by the United States, through commissioners, with the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians of the State of Indiana and Michigan Territory, and ratified by the Senate of the United States their title and interest in and to their lands in the said tribe of Indians and Illinois, and the Michigan Territory, south of Grand river.

Many reservations were made in favor of Indian villagers jointly, and to individual Potawatomies. These reservations are by sections, amounting probably to a hundred, lying in various parts of the ceded country. As to these, the Indian title remained as it stood before the treaty was made; and to complete the title to the reserved lands, the United States agreed that they would issue patents to the respective owners. One of these reserves was the chief Pet-chi-co, to whom was reserved two sections. The treaty also provides, that "the foregoing reservations shall be selected under the direction of the President of the United States, after the land shall have been surveyed, and the boundaries shall correspond with the public surveys."

In February, 1833, by a deed in fee simple, Pet-chi-co conveyed to Alexis Coquillard and David H. Colerick, of the State of Indiana, "all those two sections of land lying in the State aforesaid in the region of country or territory ceded by the treaty of 27th October, 1832." The grant or covenants that he is and his owner of the land; hath good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same. And he furthermore warrants the title against himself and his heirs. Under this deed the defendants hold possession.

The lessee of the plaintiff took a deed from Pet-chi-co's heirs, dated in 1855, on the assumption that their ancestors' deed was void; he having died in 1833, before the lands were surveyed, or the reserved sections selected. And on the trial below, the court was asked to instruct the jury "that Pet chi-co held no interest under the treaty in the lands in question up to the time of his death, that was assignable; he having died before the location of the land, and before the patents issued."

This instruction the court refused to give; but, on the contrary, charged the jury that, the description of the land in the deeds from Pet-chi-co to Coquillard and Colerick, from Colerick to Coquillard, and from Coquillard to Wilson, are sufficient to identify the land thereby intended to be conveyed as the same two sections of land which are in controversy in this suit, and which are described in the patents which have been read in evidence."

It is assumed that the charge is sustained by the patents to Pet-chi-co, made in 1857, do not lie within the section of country ceded by the treaty of 27th October, 1832, and therefore the court was asked to instruct the jury that the defendants cannot claim nor hold the land as assignees of Pet-chi-co, by virtue of the treaty. The demand for such instruction was refused.

There is no evidence in the record showing where the land granted by the patents lies, except that which is furnished by the patents themselves. They recite the stipulation in the treaty in Pet-chi-co's behalf; that the selections were made, specifying nine and ten, had been made. "As being the sections to which the said Pet-chi-co is entitled," under the treaty. The recitals in the patents conclude all controversy on this point.

The only question presented by the record that we feel ourselves called on to decide is, whether Pet-chi-co's deed of February, 1833, vested his title in Coquillard and Colerick.

The Pottawatomie nation was the owner of the possessory right of the country ceded, and all the subjects of the nation were joint owners of it. The reserves took by the treaty, directly from the nation, the Indian title; and this was the right to occupy, use, and enjoy the lands in common with the United States until partition was made, in the manner prescribed. This brought itself converted the reserved sections into individual property. The Indians, as a nation, reserved no interest in the territory ceded; but as a part of the consideration of the cession, certain individuals of the nation had conferred on them portions of the land, to which the United title was either added, or promised to be added, and it matters not which, for the purposes of this controversy for possession.

The United States held the ultimate title, charged with the right of undisturbed occupancy and perpetual possession, in the Indian nation, with the exclusive power in the government of acquiring the right. Johnson vs. McIntosh, 8 Wheat, 603; Comet vs. Winton, 3 Yerger's R., 147.

Although the government alone can purchase lands from the Indian nation, it does not follow that when the rights of the nation are extinguished, an individual of the nation who takes as private owner cannot sell his interest. The Indian (Pet-chi-co) may sell, and his assignee, the treaty had prohibited its sale. (Comet vs. Winton, 2 Yerger's R., 148; Blair and Johnson vs. Pathkiller, 2 Yerger, 414.) So far from this being the case in the instance before us, it is manifest that sales of the reserved sections were contemplated, as the lands ceded were forthwith to be surveyed, sold and inhabited by a white population, among whom the Indians could not remain.

We hold that Pet-chi-co was a tenant in common with the United States, and could sell his reserved interest; and that when the United States sold and conveyed to him, and made partition, (of which the patent is conclusive evidence) his grantees took the interest he would have taken, if living.

We order the judgment to be affirmed.

The American Missionary Association.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, N. Y., Oct. 12.

This association met to hold its fourteenth annual meeting in the Plymouth Church of this city, on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock. In the absence of the President, Rev. David Root of Connecticut was called to the chair. Mr. Root by his dignified, urbane and positive manner, has made a good presiding officer. After the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the President, the Treasurer, Lewis Tappan, Esq., made his report, which showed $56,092 83 of receipts for the last year (being $5,000 more than for the preceding year, and $2 000 more than for any previous year), and $57,388 18 of expenditures. He had a premise of $1,500 on his way home, which would cancel the debt. Rev. George Whipple, Secretary of the Foreign Department, and Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Secretary of the Home Department, read their reports; from which it appears that 60 missionaries had been employed in the Foreign and 119 in the Home field. The foreign missions are in Africa, in Jamaica, in the Sandwich Islands, in Siam, among the Indians in Michigan, and among the refugees in Canada. In the home work 140 churches have been aided, 6 9 persons added by profession and 350 by letter, and 25 revivals have been enjoyed.

In the evening the Annual Sermon was preached by Rev. Prof. Morgan of Oberlin, from Matt. 18: 18-20, an inspiring exposition of the missionary charter.

Thursday morning from 8 to 9 o'clock was spent in a season of devotion. The officers of the present year were re elected. The committee to whom the reports were referred, presented several resolutions upon correlated topics. The Association requested the Secretaries to make an appeal through the *American Missionary*—21,000 copies of which as the organ of the body are circulated gratuitously—for the raising of clubs for the paper at the rate of twenty-five cents per annum. It was voted that the results and prospects of the mission in Africa are such as to encourage a larger outlay upon it—that of the last year having been $14,000. By a resolution, gratitude to God was expressed for the success of missions in the Sandwich Islands under the care of this Association and of other boards. The Executive Committee were directed to prosecute their petition to Congress for the suppression of the slave trade.

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All the meetings were well attended—the interest was sustained to the end—and all pronounced it the best meeting we have ever had.

J. S. B.

Mesme in a Blaze.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MOUNT PLEASANT, Tuscarawas Co., Oct. 11th, 1860.

To convince your northern Democracy of the unalterable fact that Illinois will rush up a larger majority for "Honest Abe" than even the most sanguine friends expect, I would like to have you publish another fact which not even the strongest Douglasites dare contradict hereabout, namely, the unparalleled increase of Republican votes since 1856 and 1858 in this, one of the most fortified strongholds in which our disgraceful dirt eating Logan reigned here before with undisputed power. Now just look at this. In 1856 Fremont had in this place one solitary vote, and in the whole county but few. To-day Metropolis boasts of a Republican club *of forty five strong*, and the county will give at least 175 to 200 for Honest Old Abe." I believe from this you will see that we would have been satisfied to the Prize Runner—far ahead of Lobstrylle—but even this can be beaten; for in our neighborhood there are some precincts where the Republican vote has increased even in a greater ratio. Last night we had a very spirited meeting. The majority of the audience were strong Democrats of all hues and colors—and poor fellows, they had to see their great "hobby-ho se" of Squatter Sovereignty shattered to fragments by the spirited points we eh Mr Jul us Rockwell of your city made to expose it during his able and eloquent speech of two hours in length. He was followed by Mr. Hunter of Cairo, who is one of our ablest lawyers and debaters in this part of the State. Mr. Hunter, as you perhaps may already know, was not very long ago considered by the Democracy as one of their ablest leaders, but when he saw that he could not conscientiously follow any longer S. A. Douglas in his compromising career, that Democracy were to vote for a ticket a large portion of which was composed of Secessionists, he left his party, and now Democracy at once turns against him and bitterly denounces him; but poor devil, it is all over with him, they can't help it! Mr. Hunter put it into them very strongly, and I dare say they will not so soon forget the lesson given them last night by Messrs Hunter and Kuns. ANTI DIRT EATER.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

MAINE.—The friends of Breckinridge and Lane held a State Convention at Bangor, on Tuesday last, and nominated a full Elec oral ticket. The Convention was very well attended. Hon. Manasseh H Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor last year, presided, and Caleb Cushing addressed the Convention.

MINNESOTA.—The Bell-dames of Minnesota met in State Convention at St. Paul on Thursday last. Fourteen delegates were present, representing the cities of St. Paul, St. Peter and St. Anthony. They nominated the following ticket for Electors, which will probably receive just about as many votes as there were delegates present: H. J. Justice of Ramsey, Geo. W. Cryer of Nicolet, D. B. Loomis of Washington, and Charles Hoag of Hennepin.

MISSISSIPPI.—Local elections were held in Mississippi last week, and the returns received indicate large majorities for the Breckinridge and Lane candidates in almost every portion of the State. There is no doubt how Mississippi will go in November.

—The Breckinridgers of St. Joseph county, Michigan, nominated Benj. F. Fish for Judge of Probat; whereupon Mr. Fish comes out in a card and declines the nomination, saying that he is for Lincoln and Hamlin.

A NOBLE COMMUNITY.—The town of West Creek, Lake County, Indiana, at the election last week polled 141 votes, every one of which was for Henry S. Lane and the Republican ticket. Where is the town that will do likewise?

TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ACCESSIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—Hon. Henry A. Foster of Rome, New York, formerly United States Senator from that State, and a Democrat of forty years standing, announces that he shall vote for Lincoln and Ham

SMITH & PRINDLE

World will the attention of the public to their large stock of

ALL AND WINTER GOODS

Consisting of

CHINCHILLAUX, MOSCOW AND CASTOR BEAVERS,

in various colors. for Overcoating or Business Coats, French Cloth, Scotch and American Cassimeres, for Pants and Vests, Velvets, Silks and Cashmere

VESTINGS.

the latest and most desirable styles and

stock of all grades, all of which will be sold

or made to measurements at the lowest

to give satisfaction. Their stock of

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complete, consisting of Lambs' Wool and Shetland Undershirts and Drawers, Wool Scarfs and Hosiery, Unlaundried Linen Bosom Shirts and Collars, Stocks, Scarfs, Gloves, &c., &c., all of which are offered at the lowest possible prices.

All are invited to call at 135 Lake st. before purchasing elsewhere, as it will not forget the place

SMITH & PRINDLE,

No. 135 Lake street.

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BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE.

No. 138 Lake Street.

WORSTEDS.—3000 pounds of every shade and color of Saxony, Shetland and Double Zephyr, Scotch and other Fingering Yarns, at Wholesale and Retail, and the QUAKER YARN.—50 pounds of those superior Yarns, in mixed, woolly, scarlet, claret, blue, drab, &c.

BASKETS.—A large stock of German and French Traveling, Market, Work, Lunch and Toy Baskets, Chairs, Cribs, Cots, Mats, Workstands, &c.

BIRD CAGES.—300 dozen of a superior manufacture, Parrot and Squirrel Cages.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS of our great importation from France, England and Germany, Wood Sculpture, Canes of Toys of 30 and 40 assorted for Retailers, and a Cheap Cane. The Trade will find it to their interest to call.

YANKEE NOTIONS.—A general assortment of everything in this line.

Merchants and Wholesale Dealers throughout the West will find our stock complete, and prices as low as the market will admit. Every Fancy Goods trade supplied by us direct, consequently can compete with the jobbers in the country. Dealers in this line can always depend upon us to offer goods at a price to suit them, and try us at

138 LAKE STREET.

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BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

This Delicious Tonic Stimulant,

Especially designed for the use of the

MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE FAMILY.

Having superseded the so-called "Gins" of Holland, "Medicated," "Schiedam," &c., in the favor of the connoisseurs, as well as the invalid, it has become a necessity in the sick room, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians of all those countries, as the purest and most delicate stimulant for Ladies, Children and Invalids.

For sale by the case, dozen or bottle, at the Agency,

No. 21 South Water street.

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CARPETINGS.

Have on hand and offer for sale, at the r own importation and of the best description, a large and well assorted assortment in the New Styles of Metallic, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, Hair Cloths, Linen and Wool Ingrains, Wool Dutch, Scotch Ingrains, Felt, Venetian, Hemp and Cotton Carpets. Buyers in and near Chicago, all of the greatest variety, novelty and patterns, are invited to call and examine our desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, which we offer at the lowest possible prices.

OIL CLOTHS.

Of these we offer a large and unrivaled assortment, of all widths and qualities, for Floors, Tables, Stands, Shelves, Counters, &c., in White, Buff, Drab, Green and Figured, at prices from forty cents a yard and upwards.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.

Cocoa Matting for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide. Also, Brussels Rugs, plain and figured, in all sizes, from one quarter an ell square and half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet and Tapestry Carpet, in all sizes, from one quarter to Stockton Axminster and Hemp-skin Mats of the greatest variety in size and pattern.

CURTAIN GOODS.

French Brocatelle, Satin De Laines, French Printed Lastings, Figured Cloths, Damasks, Terry Cloths, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard, Embroidered Muslins for Curtains, Wool and Silk Curtains, in wood, brass or gilt, Gilt Cornice Boards and Trimmings, Table Covers, Gilt Cord and Tassels, Curtain Gimps, Gilt Binding, Curtain Bands and all kinds of Drapery a necessary for Curtaining. Window Shades of Linen, Paper and Oil Cloth, made to order. Gilt Bed, Green and Blue Shade Holland cloth, all widths, together with Brass Painted Fixtures, Pulleys, Tassels, Cord, Fringe, Putnam's Chambers and Bed Valance Fixture, Pendant Rods, Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Tie Lambs is patterned used by the trade. I has Satin and Brocade Mantilla Quilts, Satin Quilts of the latest styles of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow Casings, Towels, Crash, Diaper and Table Linens, Gilt Cord and Tassels, embossed Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Frame Picture Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Fine Bureaus, Bedsteads of the latest styles, Cots, Cribs, Cradles, Hair or wire cloth, Moss and Excelsior, or by the yard, Hair Cloth, Worsteds, Bed Lace, Mosaic Hearth Rugs, Mats and Tassels for Upholsterer's use.

Prime Live Geese Feathers.

Hollister & Wilkins'

GREAT CARPET HALL.

135 & 137.....LAKE STREET.....137 & 137

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The Best Goods at Low Prices.

TO THE LOVERS OF

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The Best and Cheapest at

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20 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, AT

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The Best and Cheapest

HAVANA

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250 Pieces Real English

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90 Cents per Yard at Retail.

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400 PIECES

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17 1-2 Cents per Yard at Wholesale.

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WAREROOMS IN

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

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Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded the two Silver Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.

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Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

Special Notices.

☞ One of the most prevalent, and at the same time most troublesome and painful diseases that afflicted the human flesh, is the Fever and Ague. For a long time the medical world have been endeavoring to bring forth numerous specifics for its permanent cure, but all without effect. Dr. J. Ho better, an experienced and able physician, has succeeded in furnishing the public with a valuable preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague. The steady and increasing demand lately made for the Bitters, and the universal success attending its use, have made for it a reputation unpassed by any specific of the Kind. For the cure of Fever and Ague, Dr. Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS must and should claim a superiority over any other preparation extant. For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. oct2 tw

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Cures Scrofula.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ringworm.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Tetter or Salt Rheum.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Blotches.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Blood Diseases.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Pimples.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery is entirely vegetable.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. sold '60 by

☞ Appeal to Science.—If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without one deleterious element. CHATELAINE'S EXCELSIOR DYE is the only one warranted to take effect. Tried here and

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth its harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE VERY BEST IN THE MARKET

of the heinous blacks and browns, which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes, has fairly won for it the appellation of THE MOST NATURAL HAIR DYE ever invented. Sold everywhere, applied by all HAIR DRESSERS. CHEVALIER TADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. cel dlm

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable BEVERAGE ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, Delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaint, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of Colds and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 28 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent,

No. 70 State street, Chicago.

E. S. LANDON, Agent. apr7 tf-dawly

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Beau Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases, for the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative powers. In all cases where it has been used it has given satisfaction. Physicians will find it invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake st., Chicago. Wholesale by sept19-1y

☞ Established, A. D. 1751.—Brandreth's Pills remove from the body, its impurities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those foul matters, every sort bony, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in winds, headaches, &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and BRANDRETH'S PILLS should, therefore, be in every house ready.

Dr. James Lull, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling, and violent fever. When I saw him, the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark and mortifying, and the arm was inflamed. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life." Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all Druggists.

Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, at 48 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. sat1-1m

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Chaves di Cisto manager at Rushforth's, N. Y., has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CONICAL VOLUTE

STEEL CAR SPRINGS,

Manufactured by

The Metallic Car Spring Company

OF NEW YORK.

We are prepared to furnish Springs of any size desired, all orders on old designate the height, diameter, size of bolts and pitch of springs required. Also advise if for

Freight or Passenger Cars.

All springs with bolts over one inch in diameter are designed for Buffer Springs. These springs are in use on the following Railroads, and are giving entire satisfaction, and the officers we respectfully refer to:

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

GALENA, CHICAGO UNION,

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY,

CHICAGO & ALTON,

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND

PRATT & WORTHINGTON, Agents,

sat7 197 South Water Street, Chicago.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES.

LETTERS PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is unsurpassed as a Heater and as a Ventilator is supposed to set any other ceiving ventilator. ANDREW MILLER.

VENTILATION

is more like the old fashioned fire place than any other plan while the heat wasted by the fire-place is saved, and the cold air not admitted as through cracks of doors. Heat is taken out of the room, and there places supplied with pure air, the temperature of which is regulated by the

Churches, Schools, Halls and Private Dwellings supplied at the entire stock of the late firm of DOOLITTLE & MILLER.

ANDREW MILLER,

WM. F. HOOD.

Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1860. oct3-1m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of ANDREW BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to or from the concern will please call and settle.

JOSEPH BROWN,

ANDREW BROWN.

Chicago, Oct. 20th, 1860. oct2-w

Coal, Wood, &c.

KELLY & CO,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LEHIGH, PITTSTON, SCRANTON,

Lackawanna, Briar Hill,

ERIE, CHIPPEWA,

Massilon, Mineral Ridge,

Pittsburg and Blossburg

COALS.

Office and Yard foot of North Market st.

AND NO. 2 NORTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

COAL! COAL!—I HAVE A large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry (from under sheds,) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:

Lump Lehigh, Nut Lehigh, Egg,

Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie,

Large and Small Egg Scranton, Blossburg,

Large and Small Egg Shamokin, Chippewa,

Also 500 tons PILLSTON, Scranton and American

20,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash or

Rinn buyers.

A. R. MEEKER,

Office 63 North Wells st.,

Yard Foot North Market st.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA.

Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.

Pipe at per cent discount from list prices. Fitting in sept7 per cent. sat1-1y-dlm

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

84.....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.....84

—AGENT FOR—

Gas Fixtures from Furniture,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE!

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas and Steam Fitting and Plumbing business, on favorable terms. Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

Med'm	16x22	20x26	24x30	30x36	30x42
Med'm	17x22	20x28	24x32	30x38	30x44

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, Lenox and Crane's Ledger, Folio Post, Cap, Letter, Note, Manilla &c.

Also a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, Colored Manilla &c.

Also, Envelopes of every description, Blank Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Pencils, Pens, Penholders, Inks, Mucilage, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Rubber Bands, Paper Weights, Pen Knives, Scissors, Rulers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Copying Presses, Copying Ink, Letter Clips, Pocket Cutlery, Playing Cards, Chalk, Crayons, Tracing Paper, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Paper, Bristol Board, Drawing Boards, Mathematical Instruments, Water Colors, Camel's Hair Pencils, Brushes, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Portfolios, Paper Folders, Paper Cutters, Paper Knives, Bill Files, Letter Files, Letter Presses, Letter Copying Books, Writing Desks, Portable Writing Desks, Ladies' Companions, Work Boxes, Work Baskets, Reticules, Purses, Pocket Books, Wallets, Pocket Combs, Fine Combs, Dressing Combs, Shell Combs, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Shaving Soap, Shaving Cream, Shaving Paper, Razors, Razor Strops, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cigar Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Holders, Amber Mouthpieces, Pipe Stems, Pipe Bowls, Tobacco Pouches, Tobacco Stoppers, Tobacco Jars, Snuff Boxes, Snuff Bottles, Snuff Spoons, Snuff Mulls, Snuff Rasps, Snuff Graters, Snuff Scoops, Snuff Sifters, Snuff Trays, Snuff Canisters, Snuff Jars, Snuff Cases, Snuff Pouches, Snuff Stoppers, Snuff Funnels, Snuff Measures, Snuff Weights, Snuff Scales, Snuff Balances, Snuff Spatulas, Snuff Knives, Snuff Forks

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

Evening Express, Oct. 15, 1860.

There was a heavy supply of Eastern exchange on the market to-day, and this, with rather a short supply of currency, rendered rates somewhat easier. On the street, New York bills were sold at ½ per cent. premium, and although the banks did not lower their selling rate from 1 per cent., still they sold but little at that figure.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 26th of September gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£1,984,426	Decrease £32,224
Other deposits	15,102,787	Decrease 28,778
Rest	3,016,187	Increase 2,362

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£11,697,811	Unchanged.
Other securities	12,975,340	Decrease £18,775
Notes unemployed	3,151,240	Decrease 2,360

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,-323,490, being a decrease of £24,010; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,-255,951, showing a decrease of £123,507, when compared with the preceding return. With regard to the movements of bullion Wilmer & Smith's *Times* says:

The imports of bullion this week have been considerable, including a large quantity of silver from South America. There has been a fair demand for the East and Spain, but it is doubtful whether the quotations for silver can be supported in the face of so large a supply on the market. The prices, therefore, must be considered nominal.

As to the money market the same paper says:

The discount market has been abundantly supplied with money, but the demand for accommodation has been only moderate. In Lombard street the best bills are freely taken at 4½ per cent. The Bank having as yet made very few advances in anticipation of the dividends, the effect which will be produced by their release next month will be the more marked.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wht bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
By Lake	83	17427			1000	
By R. R.	2,000	5446	1116	95	570	1191
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	1,000	6000	1000		1000	3000
By I. C. R. R.	1,000	1000	500		500	
By M. & St. L. R. R.	1,000	1000	500		500	
By C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	1000	500		500	
By C. & P. R. R.	1,000	3000			715	164
By C. & A. R. R.	1,000	1000	1000		1000	
By Teams		1000	1000		1000	
Total	6084	35781	5616	2025	2287	3529

	Live Hogs	Tallow lbs.	Beef Cattle	Hides lbs.	Whisky bbls.	Pork's Lard lbs.
By Canal						104
By R. R.	1,000	1000	1000	1000		104
By C. & R. I. R. R.	207	121	10000	100		
By I. C. R. R.	1,000	1000	1000	1000		
By M. & St. L. R. R.	413	1337	60	6		
By C. & P. R. R.			60	6		
By C. & A. R. R.	36	16	17783			168
By Teams						
Total	1656	1538	29856	164	293	

	Flour bbls.	Wht bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	800	3000	20	10		
To Oswego	1,000	2000				
To Port Colborne	1,000	41328				
To Port Stanley		2000				
To other ports		4000				
Total	1800	52328	20	10		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

	Flour bbls.	Wht bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Receipts	220	9000				
Shipments	1,800	52328	20	10		

Wood, cds	22
Wood, lds	6
Hay, tons	40
Wheat, bu	1924
Barley, bu	1000
Flour, brls	2000

By Lake	1,000
By R. R.	11,000
By Canal	1,000
Total	13,000

By Lake	1,000
By R. R.	1,000
By Canal	1,000
Total	3,000

The Wheat market to-day, owing to an advance of 2@3c in freights, opened dull and heavy, and prices ruled 2c lower. About 150,000 bushels were sold, at 92c for Extra Club; 90c for Northwestern Club; 87@88c for No. 1 Spring; 81@85c for No. 2 Spring; and 75@76c for Rejected Spring. The market at the close was very quiet, on account of the buoyancy in freights, and shippers were holding off. The floor market was quiet, and prices were a shade lower. About 1,000 barrels were sold at $4 55@$5 for country and Milwaukee brands, and choice Spring extras, and $4 00 for good Superfine. Corn was neglected, and the sales small at 34c for No. 2 Canal afloat, and 36@37c for No. 2 and No. 1 in store. Oats were in better request and firmer. About 35,000 bushels were sold at 19½c for No. 1 afloat, and 18@18½c in store. Rye declined 2@3c—about 8,000 bushels being sold at 50c in store. Barley quiet and unchanged. Timothy Seed was less active, but holders are firm. Highwines were in better request and a shade firmer —sales ranging from 24@25c in round lots.

Freights ran up 2@3c per bushel. Three propellers and three sail vessels were engaged at Milwaukee with wheat for Buffalo at 3c, and four sail vessels from this port at 18c. Besides these, one sail vessel was engaged at 3½ for wheat to Oswego; two propellers to Oswego, via Collingwood, at 2½; one propeller to Kingston at 2½; one wheat vessel to Port Sarnia at 12c. Shippers at the close were freely expressing their determination to hold off all rates were more moderate to-day.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK.—Oct. 12.—To Liverpool—32,000 bush Corn at 11@11½d in bulk and bags; 25,000 bush Wheat at 11½ in bulk and 11½@11¾d in bags; 500 brls Flour at 2s; 400 bush Oatmeal at 7 3d; 100 tes Beef at 6s 6d; 600 boxes Cheese at 50s. To Glasgow—25 hhds. Tallow on private terms. To London—200 bales Hops at 1d. To Bremen—1,100 bush Rosin at 3s 6d; 50 cases Tobacco at 25s. To Rotterdam —1,000 brls. Flour at 3s 3d; 100 bris Ashes at 2s 6d; 10,000 bush Pipe Staves at 24s. A ship with Breadstuffs, to a British port, on private terms.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET.—Oct. 13—The market this week has been dull and heavy; the stock on hand is very much reduced, and common descriptions of hides are very scarce and easily sought after. The receipts have been fair. The sales have been as follows: 2,000 Rio Grande, 6 months; 4,000 Buenos Ayres kip, 24@24½d, 6 months; 2,500 Orinoco, 22½d, 6 months; 1,500 Maracaibo, 21½d, 6 months; 700 Aspinwall, 21½, 6 months; 1,000 bis Hache; 300 Porto Cabello, 21½d, 6 months; 300 Curacoa; 300 Wes ern, 19c, 6 months; 500 dry salts; Sandwich Island, to arrive, 16c, 6 months.

THE COAL TRADE OF ERIE.—This traffic, says the *Erie Dispatch*, has been largely on the increase during the present season, which is in part owing to the increased demand for coal for gas manufacturing purposes. Up to the present time 92,257 tons of coal have been shipped by lake, averaging eight to ten thousand tons on the docks. This is about the quantity that will be in store at the close of navigation, for local consumption.

CLEVELAND MARKETS.—Oct. 13.—Received, 8,042 bu wheat; 1,500 bu corn; 11,850 bu oats. Wheat.—Sales last night after Change were of 25,000 bu, red at $1 13 free on board. This morning, on Change, 4 cars red at $1.12 on track. Corn.—Sale 451 bu in bags afloat at 49c. Oats.—Quiet. Steady at 20@23c on track. Barley—Quiet at 60@70c. Highwines Moderate at 20½c.

FREIGHTS AT ST. LOUIS.—Oct. 12.—Freights to New Orleans became some firmer to-day. Flour was put up to 75c per bbl, and ordinary weight freight to 40c. Pork and whisky remain without change at $1.25 and $1.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS IN ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The circular of Messrs. Crane & Sanford reviews the market as follows:

Pacific.—Unfavorable reports from the New Orleans marks have subdued all speculative feeling in old stock at present, but a steady demand to fill orders, causing a small sale and is fast consuming our light stock. We quote Bacon, packed, as follows: Shoulders at 9½; R. Sides at 12½; C. Sides at 13½; Plain Hams, cured, at 11½ to 12c; Sugar-cured do at 12½ to 13½; S. C. at 13½ to 14½; Mess Pork sells in a small way at $18 50. Lard at 13½ and 13½c. Tallow at 9½ to 9½; Hams in sacks and pickle of Chicago are cursedly sold at 10½c here. A shipment of 45 c aks Bacon Shoulders from Cincinnati, is on the market at 9½. We hear of no transactions in lots worthy of the coming season. Mess Pork is offered at $17.00 here, and $16.50 at upper river points, and Lard at 10½, both December and January del. Green Hams at 9½ for wheat to Oswego; two propellers to Oswego, via Collingwood, at 2½; one propeller to Kingston at 2½; one wheat vessel to Port Sarnia at 12c. Shippers at the close were freely expressing their determination to hold off all rates were more moderate to-day.

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